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less control, the general condition of the climate. Thus the constant and dense fors

LETTER FROM JUANEZ TO THE POPE .- The

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History of the Kamehamehas.

TRANSLATED FROM THE HAWARIAN OF S. M. KAMARAY

Kamehameha f.

CHAPTER IV. Kahekili reigned over Maul twenty-seven years, and for nine years was king of Oalm, after the fight at Hopolulu in 1782. The cause of his going into the war whereby he became king of Maui, was through Keeaumoku taking possession of Namahana, the tabued widow of Kamehameha Nui, to whom she had borne two children-boys. This was a very grave offence, according to the usages of the chiefs, and was considered as tatamount to rebellion. Fight after fight suc cceded between the different chiefs, and the country from one end to the other was in a constant state of turmoil with petty wars. Kecaumoku, with his retainers, resided at Pitana, and at Paukukalo, in Walluku.

There was a warrior named Kahanana, belonging to the party of Keeaumoku, who was a hard working farmer as well, and who lived at Walhee. Walhee was in those times noted for the abundance of fine fish that were caught there. This Kahahana, returning each evening from his farming, always found that the chiefs and their retainers had got all the fish, so that he and his wife were obliged to put up with lucu only, cooked on the coals One day, getting out of patience at this con tinued deprivation of his share of the fish. he put on the akuula-red war-cloak-and the mahiole-helmet-and sallying forth, killed two men. This was the commencement of another war. There were a good many joined with Kahahana, and Kecaumoku was de-

While the latter was living at Hana, the celebrated chiefess Kashumanu-celebrated during the reigns of Kamehameha 1st, 2nd, and 3d-was born in that district. Hereafter, during this history, I shall endeavor to give an account of her connection with the government of the islands after the reign of Liholiho-Kamehameha II-and previous to the reign of Kaulkeauli-Kamehameha III-and also a description of the career of several other chiefesses who have prominently appeared in this history—those of Kalanimoku, of Keopuoluni, and of Ulumaheibei Hoapili.

From the year 1775 to 1779, Kalaniopuu was constantly carrying on war at Kaupo, in Maul, killing and maltreating the common people and despoiling them of their proper-After a time, Kahekili, king of Maul, collecting his forces attacked those of Kalaniopen and defeated them. Kekuhaupio was the most famed for prowess among Kalaniopau's warriors. He nearly saved the defeat, but getting into a potato patch his feet became entangled in the vines and he fell. He would have been killed there, had not Kamehameha I, who had charge of the reserve, immediately brought them up and rescued him. [This is the first introduction we have to Kamehameha L in the character of a warrior-a character in which he afterwards performed so prominent a part.] This is the first occasion when Kamehameha distinguished himself, and it was in rescuing his teacher in the art of war-his teacher as well in wisdom as in the mysteries of the priesthood. COMING IN, FOR SALE IN QUANTI-He recieved from the chiefs and people of much esteemed by Hawaiian gourmands for its superior flavor. The reason however, why the name was given to Kamehameha, is said to have been because of his then youthful appearance-soft, so to say-but his acts

showing him to be anything but soft.] After various successes and defeats of Kalaniopuu, he finally returned back to Hawaii with all his followers. [Here follows a long account of the different engagements, or kanas, between Kalanlopuu and Kahikili, in which the names of the different distinguishod chiefs who figured on either side are mentioned, with the particulars of their successes or their defents. The object however, of the present translation being to give an account of Kamehameha, the founder of the ruling dynasty, much that is not strictly relevant thereto will be omitted, preserving only the most striking occurrences in the contem-

porary history of the period .- TRANS.] But a short period clapsed between the different wars between Kalanlopuu, king of Hawall, and Kabekill, king of Maul. It was in the principal one of these that Kamehameha distinguished himself as a warrior, Kalaniopun landed at Kahoolawe with his forces, and from thence proceded to Lahaina. Some opposition was made to their landing, but the inhabitants fled to Kasmapell. The chiefs and fighting men were posted at the fort of Kabili, between Kangula and Kanaha, beyond Paupau. Kalaniopuu determined to take this fort, and dispatched a portion of his soldiers for that purpose under the joint ommand of Kekuhaupio and Kamehameha. In the assault on the fort, a daring member of the garrison named Pua, sallying forth and seeing Kekuhaupio in advance of the other assailants, threw a spear at him, which plerced him through. Though badly wounded he was not killed, but lived to the reign of Kamehameha L.

The war baving ceased for a time on Maui, the soldiers of that island retired to Molokai under Kahahana, then king of Oabu, who was staying at Molokai. On his enquiring as to how the war had progressed, the chiefs and warriors said: "The bravest man on the side of the Hawaiians is a friend of Kalaniopun, named Kamehameha, a true warrior and a good-looking man."

With Kahahana, there was living at that time a Hawali chief named Keanlumoku, who hearing frequently from Kahahana's men about what a brave man Kamehameha was, he became excited about it. He made a mele or song, which amounted to a prophecy of the future greatness of Kamehameha, and he soon after deserted Kahahana and joined Kalaniopun. Then succeeded the war on Lanai, in which Kahahana and his chiefs were defeated with great slaughter. After con-OFFERS HIS SERVICES
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ALEXAL AND ALEXAL

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on Mani, there being su
nai. On the way thither, while the king was
in his canoe passing a high hill called Punleft to insure risks on CARGO, FREIGHT
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8-1y

ures at the king, who was at the time offering a sacrifice to his god. He addressed his god, saying: "Behold the irreligious man; give me his life." Then taking up his sling, he threw a stone, which striking the man on his back, he tumbled over the precipice and was killed.

common people without mercy, even putting out the eyes of those taken captive. Kamehameha I. was very active in these wars on Maui, which occurred in the years 1778 and 1779. (The historian here for a time discontinues the account of these endless wars and fightings, and proceeds to give the traditions respecting the first appearance of foreigners on these islands.]

The old-time Hawalians used to relate that very many years ago, a foreign ship was cast ese Islands. Also that on one occasion, a ship was seen sailing by; and that still another touched here and sailed away again. These were before the appearance of

mate of the Asiatic and American coasts. The great northern equatorial current leaving the coast and gulf of Lower California, sweeps across the Pacific south of the Hawaiian Islands, and moving northward gradually deflects to the northward and northeast, along the Asiatic coast. It combines its waters with the monsoon current of the Caroline Islands, and those of the Japan stream, which doubtess has its origin, also, in the northern equatorial current, and the waters of the three currents combined follow the Asiatic coast, deflecting to the northward and northeastward until it is divided into two parts by the intrusion of the cold polar current from the Arctic Ocean through Behring Strait. The main body of the stream moves directly toward the coast of America, down the coast of Oregon and California. In the kages (legends) and the poems handed down from generation to generation, it is asserted that the unclent Hawalians had visited foreign lands and returned again. They had one general term, kahiki, by which they moves directly toward the coast of America, down the coast of Oregon and California, and finally sweeps back into the equatorial current in which it originated, to continue its ceaseless course and mysterious changes. The other branch of this great current, when separated by the great polar current, called the Kamtschatka current, passes through Behring Strait, foilows the northern Arctic coast of America, and doubtless enters the stream which escapes from the Arctic Ocean through Davis Strait into the porth Atlantic, forming the ley polar current which chills the eastern shore of America, and continues as far south as the peninsula of Florids. But designated all foreign countries, including the Society Islands, (Bolabola). Thus those who sail hence to foreign countries are termed "holo kahiki."

In the ancient traditions and meles, it is a singular fact, that the wonderful macistrom of Norway is fully described. So also the Black, Red and Green [9] Seas.

Mention is frequently made in the meles of a land of small people, (pigmies) so small that it would take ten of them to make up
the size of one ordinary man. It is stated
that one of these little men was brought to
Kan by one of the ancient voyagers. There
was also another, brought to Kauai, which the
meles speak of.

the castern shore of America, and continues
as far south as the peninsula of Florida. But
the whole of the waters of the Kamschatka
current do not pass through Behring Strait.
A part are thrown from the castern capes of
the Asiatic coast, and the south shore of the
Island of St. Lawrence, ensiward and southward upon the American cost and northern
shores of the Aleutian Islands. The warm

Many Hawaiians in older times visited the Marquesas, Society, Navigators', and Samoan groups, besides islands or groups known to them as Holaniku, Holanimoe, Hakukake, [Aikukake?] Lalokapu, Kuukuu, Malimali, Muliwalolena, Maokuululu, and many others. These the ancient Hawalian voyagers visited in their canoes, according to the ancient tra-

shores of the Aleutian Islands. The warm currents from the equator, whose waters show an average temperature of 86, give a tropical vegetation to the Japanese and Bonin Islands, to latitude 27 40 north.

The warm currents from the equator which wash the shore of western America produce an exactly opposite effect upon the climate of that country from that which is wrought upon the eastern coast of America by the ley currents from the Arctic ocean which wash the northern and eastern shores of the continent. It is impossible for us to comprehend the nature of the climate of the nortwestern coast from anything we know of that which It would appear from these ancient traditions that the ancestors of the Hawalians claimed their descent from a colony from some other country, sometimes called in the nicles, Nuumchalani. To this country one Papa voyaged, and visited his relations, returning afterwards to Hawali. He was the first of those who navigated to foreign lands, and after him numerous other adventurers salled away over the seas in search of new

Among the traditions, it is stated that fifteen generations from the father of the Hawaiian race was Kanla. Of him it is asserted that he travelled into all the kingdoms of the earth and saw all the wonders, among others the great maelstrom of Moanawaikaico-the description of which answers to that off the coast of Norway. If one can believe all of the must have landed in both Enorge and Asia. But while it is evident that

he visited, he must have landed in both Enrope and Asia. But while it is evident that he did visit some strauge lands, there is no doubt that a great deal of the chronicles ascribed to him are only fictitious. Among the names celebrated as travellers to foreign lands are the following:

Hema, who belonged to East Maul. His wife giving promise of presenting him with an heir, he sailed away to the southward to procure a present for the child, his mother having informed him that his grandmother was a chiefess in Kahiki. He never return-was a chiefess in Kahiki a change a chiefess a chiefess a chiefess a chiefess a ed, but his son Kahai, born after his father's departure, determined to search for him and made several long voyages for that purpose without success.

Paumakua is supposed to have visited and coasted around some foreign country somewhere about A. D. 1200. On his return, he brought with him two of the inhabitants of the country he had visited-white men, described in the legend as "bright-eyed, white, and brave-faced." At the same time some of the natives of Bolabola were brought here. The mele giving an account of Paumakua's voyages was composed in the reign of Kaulii, about A. D. 1565.

The most of the foreign voyages mentioned in the meles, are supposed to have occurred between the years A. D. 600 and 1200. The story of Paso is an interesting one.

He is said to have come from some of the southern countries-it does not clearly appear whether from the Vaovao or Samoan, because both of the groups are mentioned in the legend, or from countries further south, which may have been New Zenland. The cause of Pano's emigrating from his native land was a difficulty between himself and his brother, named Lonopele, who was a accused by Lonopele of stealing and eating the fruits of his garden. Paso declared that he would disembowel his son to prove whethdr it was so or not. He did so, and not finding the fruit in the child's stomach, he swore revenge against his brother. Meantine, he and his people built two large canoes with the intention of leaving. After the canoes were finished, one day Lonopele's son came playing near them, and was seized by Pano's orders and killed. He was then obliged to only a question of time. leave his pative land, and having made all the necessary preparations, embarked to look for a new country. The whole number of those who started on this expedition was thirty-eight persons. Pauo was a priest, possessed of great skill in all the arts of divination, as well as his brother Lonopele. After his departure, Lonopele caused gales, rainstorms, equalls with lightning, and all sorts of bad weather to follow him. But Paso's devices overcame them all. [To be continued.]

An irrepressible boy of five years, who was always compelled to keep quiet on Sunday, having grown so inexpressibly weary towards the close of a Subbath-day, frankly towards the close of a Sabbath-day, frankly and honestly approached his excellent, but rather overstrict father, and gravely said; "Pa, let's have some spiritual fun." This was too much, not only for the gravity, but also for the strictness of the father; and for once he "let natur caper" till bed-time. Hawaiian Gazette BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT!

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The labor of each much productive power be gained to the world.

The labor of each much productive power be gained to the world.

The labor of each much productive power be gained to the man's own baypheas and success depend greatly upon his being in that occupation in which be is most useful to his fellow beings. The very consciousness of his being in such a position will of itself be a secret spring of happiteess, far beyond what is generally known. Especially is it necessary for our young men to remember this in the choice of an occupation. Thousands would thus acquire independence and respect, instead of mourning over disappointed ambition. Indeed, every one may be quite sure of this, that his own best interest and that of society in general, are identical. In choosing a business, therefore, let him be added the control of the best were to be him be a discovery for the surface. The following extract from the interesting report of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, General Banks, Chairman, gives us valuable information about the climate of The laws which govern the climate of Alaska are, in many respects, unlike those which control the climate of that part of the American continent on the northern Atlantic ocean. A great, warm, ocean current sweeps from the south along the eastern coast of Asia, crosses the Pacific to the northwest coast of America, giving to that country a higher temperature and a correspondingly higher climate than could exist in the same latitudes under other circumstances. The ancient and modern navigators of the Old and New World have observed this current, and noted the changes it produces in the climate of the Asiatle and American coasts. The great northern equistorial current leaverners are the control of the country of the coasts.

ambition. Indeed, every one may be quite sure of this, that his own best interest and that of society in general, are identical. In choosing a business, therefore, let him examine it carefully in both respects before he decides. The pursuit in which they both best unite, is that in which he has most cause to hope for success. No one should choose any occupation simply because it is fashionable, or because he has seen examples of fortunes made from it in a short time, or because he thinks he may thereby hold a more respectable station in society. The professions or occupations which furnish these advantages are already proportionably full, and the likelihood of rising in them is small, unless unusual ability can be brought into play. Of course some pursuits are more useful or remunerative than others intrinsically, and many persons would perhaps think that from this very circumstance it would be better for them to select these; but this does not necessarily follow. Nature, habits, education, capacity and associations render men best fitted for different employments, and the careful parent and prudent young man can generally discover from these data for what occupation he is best fitted. A person in the legal profession has an opportunity of doing great good both to himself and to the country, but if the profession be crowded, he may fail in doing good to either; and if he enters it with poorer ability or preparation, he may injure society by keeping out better talent, and he may himself prove like the rash young Pheton of ancient Mythology, who undertook to drive the chariot of the sun. It must also be borne in mind that the fact of a person having peculiar facilities for obtaining an unusual degree of perfection in

who undertook to drive the chariot of the sun. It must also be borne in mind that the fact of a person having peculiar facilities for obtaining an unusual degree of perfection in any particular occupation, is a great indication that this is a most suitable sphere for him to occupy. In proportion as society becomes more complicated, success will depend more on Individual fitness for some specific department for which the demand is greater than the supply. But one who presents ready and varied abilities should settle in a new country.

Character is the essence of destiny; at any rate it is the plainest index. A man ought to do that which he feels he can do better than other men. It should be especially remembered that the occupation will not always yield the most true happiness or respectability in which he can make the money at first. Other things being equal, pecuniary compensation will point out to a great extent, in what direction labor will be most useful to society; but there are employments which will fornish ready money, but will bring in the end ruin to health, babits, character, and hence to happiness. We may strive to obtain a comfortable amount of this world's goods, but never even for this must we deviate in the alighiest from the atrictest sense of honor and of right.—Phila. Ledger. chilled by the key streams from the northern ocean.

These observations upon the equatorial and Arctic currents enable us to accept the otherwise incredible statements made by ancient, as well as more recent explorers, of the moderate temperature of the northwestern coast of America.

It is milder than the western coast of Europe, and wholly independent of the causes which give to the northeastern coast of America climatic conditions so unlike those of western Asia, eastern Europe, or the northwest coast of America. These facts show, also, that many of the extraordinary characteristics of the climate of Alaska are exceptional peculiarities, and do not affect, much less control, the general condition of the the slightest from the strictest sense of honor and of right.—Phila. Ledger.

the alightest from the strictest sense of honor and of right.—Philo. Ledger.

Burns and Highland Mary.—The most heautiful episode in the life of Burns was his deep attachment to Highland Mary—the puraminded maiden who pledged her troth to him in his gloomiest hour; who died so early, and left him lonely in the world to clutch at worthless enjoyments, to struggle onward against poverty, neglect, insult, and self-upbraidings, till at thirty-seven years of age he passed away. Formerly, it was believed that his parting with Mary Campbell was an early event, even as he himself declared it to have been. He wished to mystify inquirers and preserve the secret of that holy affection. Less readily might his "Bonny Jean" have forgiven the intense worship paid by his soul to the innocent Highland Mary, immeasurably her superior, than the transient wanderings of his fancy towards unworthy rivels. So the man here the secret in his own heart, striving bravely against ills that were partly his own bringing; only at rare intervals he gave vent to the agony of memory, such as inspired his beautiful lines To Mary & Hence. We only no one who can read unmoved the marrative of the anniversary when "My Mary from my side was torn." We remember the carefully-guarded manner by which the peet, usually unreserved in speech, cluded questions of curiosity regarding that event. Robin, Robin, the earthy punishment of thy fault was manfally borne; but it would have been better for thee had that gentle Highland girl, with her plous conrage, her unswerving faith, been the partner allotted to thee, instead of the early-wronged woman who had no power or will to lift thee to a holler life. We now know the date of his engagement with Mary—1780.

The disastrons intrigue with Jean Amour had wrecked his character and peace of mind. His offer of reparation had been insulitingly refused by the father of Jean. The girl herself, either from unwillingness to accept another suitor, had agreed to the contemptator. winter.

It is stated by the officers of the Smithsonian Institution, that from observations made at Sitka, 1831, the longest frost lasted only five days. In December, the temperature was at the freezing point only two days; in January, seven days; and in March, it troze only at night, never during the day. Roman correspondent of the Pall Mail Ga-

The Holy Father has received an autograph letter from Juarez, the President of Mexico, deploring the differences which have arisen between him and the Holy Sec. The Mexican ruler declares that it was exceptional circumstances which forced him into bestillity to the Church and her ministers, and that he avails himself of the first opportunity to seek a reconcillation. To effect this, he requests that some Bishops may be sent to Mexico, promising to receive them with every honor, and he concludes his letter by supplicating the Pope's benediction for himself and the Mexican people. The Holy Father has been propitisted by the appeal, and in the Consistory of the 22d, will preconize six Bishops for Mexico. He will also announce the convocation of the Œcumenical Council for the 8th of December, 1869. Among the questions to be submitted to the Council, the most interesting at the present moment is the policy of separating Church and State. It is found that the Roman Church is most fourishing in those countries, such as England and the United States, where it is not the established religion, se in France, Austria, and Spain, in all of which it is losing His offer of reparation had been insultingly refused by the lather of Jean. The girl herself, either from mercenary fears, weakness of heart, or from unwillingness to accept another autor, had agreed to the contemptaces rejection of Burns. Wrecked in reputation, abandoned by friends, despairing of himself or of any advancement in his native land, he determined to emigrate, and attempt in the West Indies to gain independence. In a few months the pestilential climate might have robbed us of the truest poet Scotland even bore. At this hour came the wild excitement that produced fruit in him of those marvelous Bacchanalian songs—Wille brozeed a pect o' Mont, and The Whitele. It was a dangerous time, the peril of a noble soul in the darkness. In despair he remembered the innocence and affection of the young gir, Mary Campbell—the Highland Mary to whom name his own is inseperably Joined. All voices were against her, prudence forbade her union with this outlawed man, but the girl dared to trust the love in her own heart, and looked to her Heavenly Father for protection. She knew that Burus had sinned, and how he had repented. She knew he was free to be her hasband—made free even by the scorn of that Jean whom he had lejured. It is not the established religion, as in France, Austria, and Spain, in all of which it is losing Austria, and Spain, in all of which it is loaing its hold upon the people.

Nor is the rapid spread, in this form, of the principle of religious freedom limited to Great Britain. Austria has just done away with the Papal Concordat, which gave political strength to the Roman Catholic Church throughout the Empire, and which placed in the hands of its Blehops and Clergy the education of the people; and the French Minister of Justice, M. Baroche, as the cable informed us yesterday, declared in the Imperial Legislative Chamber, that the separation of Church and State in the French Empire is only a question of time. Haver Exhibition.—The groups which naturally attract first the attention of the visitof, from their relation to the special character of the Exhibition, Nos. 1 and 2. free to be ner huseand—made the scorn of that Jean whom he She knew how little prospect chad, but she believed in his affi rowed to be true to him, and ce to witness that yow. They excel

"HAVE you been much at sea ?"
no, not exactly; but my brother me admiral's daughter." Were yo nbroad?" "No, not exactly; but my maiden name was French."

character of the Exhibition, Nos. 1 and 2. They comprise the models and plans of vessels, maste, sails and rigaring materials of armamant, instruments of navigation, and marine charts, marine telegraphs, fishing tackie, life boats, and life-saving apparatus, and alimentary substances intended for consumption at sea. It is true that the classifications are not very strictly aftered to, and that the visitor frequently meets with things that appear incongruence in an exhibition of this kind. It requires only a little stretch of imagination, however, to reconcile these anomalies. "What is the world can they mean by introducing models of horse stalls